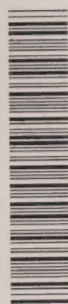


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Ontario

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

VOLUME: 380

DATE: Thursday, May 14, 1992

BEFORE:

A. KOVEN Chairman

E. MARTEL Member



FOR HEARING UPDATES CALL (COLLECT CALLS ACCEPTED) (416)963-1249

**FARR &
ASSOCIATES
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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BOARD

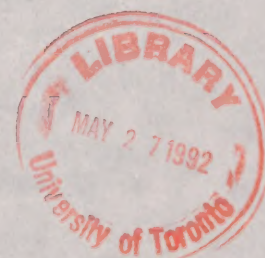
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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of a Notice by The Honourable
Jim Bradley, Minister of the Environment,
requiring the Environmental Assessment
Board to hold a hearing with respect to a
Class Environmental Assessment (No.
NR-AA-30) of an undertaking by the Ministry
of Natural Resources for the activity of
Timber Management on Crown Lands in
Ontario.


Hearing held at the offices of the Ontario
Highway Transport Board, 10th Floor, 151 Bloor
Street West, Toronto, Ontario, on Thursday,
May 14th, 1992, commencing at 10:30 a.m.

VOLUME 380

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member



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I N D E X O F P R O C E E D I N G S

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1 ---Upon commencing at 10:30 a.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

3 Good morning. Good morning, Ms. Omatsu.

4 MS. OMATSU: Good morning, Madam Chair,
5 Mr. Martel. I'd like to introduce to you Inge
6 Johansson who is an environment officer with the
7 Swedish Forest Workers Union.

8 This is Mr. Johansson's first visit to
9 Ontario and, like all tourists, he's making a requisite
10 stop to appear before you.

11 Anyway let's begin.

12 IAN RADFORTH,
13 CECIL MAKOWSKI,
THOMAS DUNK; Resumed

14 RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. OMATSU (Cont'd):

15 Q. Your name is Inge Johansson and you
16 are an environmental officer with the Swedish Forest
17 Workers Union; is that correct?

18 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Yes.

19 Q. Your resume has been filed with the
20 Board as Exhibit 2228, and we've also filed a short
21 witness statement as Exhibit 2229.

22 And would you please tell the Board if
23 you prepared that witness statement which has been
24 translated into English?

25 A. Yes, I have done that.

1 Q. Having read the translation, does it
2 appear to accurately reflect what you have said?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Did you have any corrections to make?

5 A. Yes, maybe two. We don't use
6 skidders any more in Sweden, we use forwarders instead
7 of skidders. So on the fourth line at the second paper
8 it will be forwarders instead of skidders.

9 And the studies, a little along, there
10 you can read that it's 30 hours of reading and
11 discussion. That is 30 circles we mean.

12 Q. So it would be 30 hours of reading
13 and discussion in study circles.

14 A. Yes, that's correct.

15 MS. OMATSU: The sentence begins: "The
16 first phase of the education program...", the first
17 paragraph on page 2.

18 MR. MARTEL: And the correction is, in
19 reading circles?

20 MS. OMATSU: Yes, the addition of in
21 study circles.

22 MR. MARTEL: Study circles okay.

23 MS. OMATSU: Yes.

24 Q. With those two corrections and
25 additions, do you adopt this statement as your own?

1 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Yes.

2 Q. Thank you. I would like to briefly
3 highlight a few aspects of your resume for the Board.

4 MS. SEABORN: Excuse me. Should Mr.
5 Johannson be sworn perhaps before, or affirmed before
6 we proceed.

7 MS. OMATSU: Good point.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Seaborn. Do
9 you wish to have your evidence affirmed, Mr. Johansson?

10 INGE JOHANSSON; Affirmed

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

12 CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. OMATSU:

13 Q. I would like to take you through your
14 resume very quickly. Would you please describe for the
15 Board some of your work experience in forestry and as a
16 forest worker?

17 MR. JOHANSSON: A. I have worked as a
18 forest worker for about seven, eight years and after
19 that I have worked with the Forest Service in Sweden
20 three, four years, and after that I have worked with
21 the forest -- what do you call it, the Forest Board in
22 Sweden for about 17 years, and since 1979 as a teacher
23 of union people at union schools, and since 1980 as a
24 officer for Forest Worker Local 1 until 1983 and after
25 that on our head office.

1 The first years I worked with the studies
2 for the forest workers and since 1985 with the
3 questions about environmental, working environmental,
4 education, and research questions around these areas.

5 Q. Would you please describe for the
6 Board your work history with the union?

7 A. If you repeat I understand.

8 Q. Would you please describe for the
9 Board your work history with the Swedish Forest Workers
10 Union.

11 A. The work history. The Forest Workers
12 Union in Sweden started in 1918 and then - was it that
13 you meant about that - and we started to organize
14 forest worker in the whole country. We are the only
15 union of organized forest workers in Sweden.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me. And you started
17 organizing forest workers in 1980?

18 MR. JOHANSSON: 1918.

19 MADAM CHAIR: 1918.

20 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, thank you.

22 MR. JOHANSSON: And we organized
23 different kind of forest work concerning silviculture
24 workers, loggers, I mean cutters, machine drivers,
25 nursery people, the total area around the forest

1 workers.

2 I don't know if you need more. I can say
3 we have 14 districts in Sweden now and our head office
4 is in Gavle north of Stockholm.

5 We have about - I can't exactly tell
6 you - but I think it's about 16 local officers in our
7 union and in our head office there will be 10 officers
8 now with our president also involved in that.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Johansson.
10 Does your union include mill workers?

11 MR. JOHANSSON: No, not mill workers, not
12 paper or sawmill workers, only forest workers.

13 MS. OMATSU: Q. Is it fair to say that
14 your union is the only union of forest workers in
15 Sweden?

16 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Yes, it is.

17 Q. And that almost every forest worker
18 in Sweden would therefore be a member of your union?

19 A. Yes. I can tell you we have about
20 16,000 members now.

21 MADAM CHAIR: 16,000?

22 MR. JOHANSSON: 16,000, yes.

23 MADAM CHAIR: And what would be the size
24 of the unionized workforce in the milling part, in the
25 paper and sawmill?

1 MR. JOHANSSON: How many?

2 MR. MARTEL: Approximately.

3 MR. JOHANSSON: Let's say about hundred
4 thousand.

5 MADAM CHAIR: About a hundred thousand?

6 MR. JOHANSSON: About that. I can't say
7 exactly because I have it on my computer but not with
8 me. But we work very close with to unions also.

9 MS. OMATSU: Q. Would you please tell
10 the Board what the union's policy is regarding the
11 environment and the protection -- environmental
12 protection in forestry?

13 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Well, my union, we
14 have worked with environmental protection and issues
15 since, let's say, 1983, '84, then we started to take
16 care of these questions. We have worked with many
17 questions for our members, of course, and we still do.

18 But these questions started in the
19 beginning of this century '82, '83 I suppose. We
20 started with the study circles, we used material from
21 Forest Board about how to take care of the nature on
22 the better way than we had done in Sweden before and we
23 also by our own -- we did a work calendar, this one, we
24 produce it 1985 and it come out to the beginning of
25 1986.

1 That's one way to inform our members
2 that -- all our members will have one every year about
3 different questions, of course, but this year we think
4 of the environmental problem and how to use it and try
5 to get our members more educated in these questions.

6 So there is always the forest workers in
7 the front line, in the forestry, and we believe that
8 it's very important that our forest workers, our
9 members have the good knowledge about these questions
10 so they can take the care we need about the forestry.

11 So then we started and we have about
12 8,000 of our members have studied these study circles
13 since then and they also have got a lot of courses,
14 shorter courses about a few days and we have tried to
15 make proposals with the companies in Sweden to take
16 over these courses and educate our members in the
17 company.

18 So that is very -- that's our basic
19 policy about it, that our members must have very good
20 education in these questions and also have possibility
21 to take steps forward to solve the problem, the
22 environmental problem in the forestry.

23 A lot of them it has been done in the
24 past, but I think it's better now because our members
25 can make their own decisions about what kind of area we

1 will leave and not go into and what kind of protection
2 they will take in the normal work. I mean, leave some
3 areas around creeks, around river, around swamps area
4 and leave also dead trees - they call it snags here I
5 suppose - and such a thing.

6 Q. Would you, please --

7 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask a question then,
8 because this is contingent on what we're doing, because
9 it seems to me -- do you have a forest management plan;
10 in other words, does the company have to prepare a plan
11 that in fact shows where you will cut and where you
12 won't cut?

13 In our process we have a plan now and
14 this is being marked out where there will be reserves
15 around snags where there are birds - and I'm not
16 diminishing the importance of what you're doing, I'm
17 just simply saying: When you said your workers
18 themselves can make that decision, I'm just wondering
19 if there is a plan in place that says to the workers
20 don't cut there, as opposed to them having the skills
21 and educational background which they themselves can
22 determine that they shouldn't cut in an area or near a
23 riverbank or something like that?

24 MR. JOHANSSON: Let's say all the
25 clearcutting areas that the company will do, they must

1 present for the National Forestry Board and they can
2 say, you can't cut so big areas, you can't cut these
3 areas at all because there is so much of -- there can
4 be some birds or some flowers or anything, you must
5 protect this area, so you can't clearcut it, you can't
6 cut it at all.

7 But most of the area when you are
8 cleaning and -- cleaning and such a thing, then they
9 don't have to present a plan, but they go over all
10 these areas the company owns and also the forest area
11 of the state -- the Forest Service area in Sweden, most
12 of them, they go over these and they make a plan, a
13 total plan over it and present to the National Board
14 and then the National Board has possibility to say:
15 Okay, we accept that or we say we will change it or one
16 part of it.

17 But, you see, about 50 per cent of the
18 areas -- forest area in Sweden is owned by small
19 landowners - you may say farmers - and there we have,
20 the National Forestry Board goes through all the
21 forestry in Sweden, so we know perfectly well what kind
22 of forestry we have in different companies and by small
23 owners also, so we have quite good - what you call it
24 in English - we know perfectly well what we have and
25 what areas you must protect and not protect.

1 MADAM CHAIR: So are you saying then, Mr.
2 Johansson, that after the National Forestry Board last
3 approved a cutting plan of some description, the forest
4 workers who will carry out that plan, some of the
5 important decisions have been made already about where
6 to cut and what size to cut, but in other operations
7 such as tending, manual cleaning operations that the
8 forest worker has more decisions about how that is
9 carried out, that that isn't necessarily approved by
10 the National Forestry Board?

11 MR. JOHANSSON: But I must say also that
12 when the company present the total plan the forest
13 workers representative has also been involved in that
14 process to make this plan, but the detailed plan in the
15 forestry, in the process when you cleaning and
16 clearcutting and the cleaning job, then the forest
17 workers is very much involved by themselves in the
18 working teams, working groups they have. There they
19 have the possibility to change a little.

20 And I can tell you it will be more areas
21 protected by that when the forest workers has the
22 possibility because they live in these areas all the
23 time so they are very interested to solve the problems,
24 and that's why they was so interested in these studies.

25 MS. OMATSU: Q. Mr. Johansson, what

1 kinds of decisions can workers in their work groups
2 make?

3 MR. JOHANSSON: A. A lot of groups,
4 working groups now have the plans for, let's say,
5 three, four months, five months, so they know perfectly
6 well what kind of job they will be do in the future,
7 about three, four, five months go ahead, and there they
8 can make decisions what area they will go to.

9 Because some areas you can't go when the
10 ground is too -- rain too much or such a thing, so they
11 must change the plans, and there the working team has
12 possibility to do that.

13 And, of course, they have the possibility
14 to say: No, we don't cut down the bushes and such a
15 thing around this creek even if it's down in the paper
16 that issue shall do that, they have possibility to
17 change it. They can say: Okay, we've cleaned so much
18 and not so much as we should have, because of these
19 environmental problem we can change it a little bit.

20 And we think, and also the company think
21 that it's very important that the forest worker by
22 themselves can plan it.

23 And it's very important because we drive
24 our machines in the forestry in Sweden in shifts, so we
25 work when it's dark out in the forestry and that's a

1 problem for a forest worker when he drive the machine,
2 the harvest machine, to know what protection he will
3 take, but if he have planned it by himself, he has much
4 more possibility to take the care he need to take.

5 Q. I wonder if you could describe for
6 the Board, give them a snapshot, as you will, of the
7 forests and the situation in Sweden today?

8 A. Well, we had a bad situation before
9 we got our silviculture law in the beginning of the
10 1900, we had a bad situation. We had cut down a lot of
11 forestry and not replanted it or some other ways
12 restored it in the forestry.

13 So 1903 we got silviculture law in Sweden
14 and I think it was very important. So now we have more
15 forestry than we ever had in Sweden before. And that's
16 a good thing that we also have a lot of monoculture
17 forestry, we have a lot of spruce, about 45 per cent I
18 suppose of the forestry is spruce forestry.

19 So let's say we have dark forestry in
20 Sweden, and so that's not good, so we had to change and
21 we are going to change the methods for restorate or,
22 what do you call it, our forestry.

23 MADAM CHAIR: Regenerate.

24 MR. JOHANSSON: Thank you, regenerate
25 our forestry. We leave trees for seed trees in the

1 clearcutting areas, a lot of seed trees now, and then
2 we got another type of forestry in the future. We
3 think it's better with the forestry was grown on the
4 land then if we come back, then you put in other kind
5 of trees on that ground. The problem is, of course, to
6 leave seed trees in spruce areas, of course, the small
7 trees fall down, so that's a problem.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Johansson.
9 We'll have to wait a minute. Our court reporter is
10 taking down what we're saying when whoever is hammering
11 up there hammers we can't hear.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Could I ask that Mr.
13 Johansson just repeat his last answer, I couldn't hear
14 it for the hammering, sorry.

15 MR. JOHANSSON: The problem -- the last I
16 said, the problem, it is a problem to leave seed trees
17 in the spruce areas because they don't have possibility
18 to stand still when a storm comes, so that is a problem.

19 And we also have changed from quite large
20 areas we clearcut before to smaller areas we clearcut
21 today. It's easier to make new forest to grow when a
22 smaller area and to clearcut, so we have changed that
23 in Sweden and I think it's positive.

24 MS. OMATSU: Q. Would you please
25 describe the Swedish system regarding logging and

1 silvicultural practices?

2 MR. JOHANSSON: A. What we doing now?

3 Q. Yes.

4 A. Yes. Well, in Sweden we have -- I
5 begin with the logging, we have harvester machines, are
6 very expensive, we have two-grip harvester who works in
7 the clearcutting areas and we have one-grip harvester
8 who works in thinning of the forestry.

9 And we also work with the machines
10 mechanized cleaning work, we have machines to do that
11 too in Sweden. And we -- the silviculture, of course,
12 on the ground with the chain saws -- not chain saws,
13 power saws, how you call it -- okay, you know what I
14 mean I hope, and also with machines.

15 And we planting of, course, but we also
16 leave seed trees in about, let's say, 20, 25 per cent
17 of the clearcutting areas we leave seed trees, and in
18 the future I suppose it will be more.

19 So we work with the groups of people,
20 four or five people in one group, and they have -- in
21 the logging they have two machines, normally one
22 forwarder and one harvester machine, and they work on
23 the ground with the planting job and such a thing and
24 they also work in the different kind of machines in
25 shifts.

1 Q. You have described that in Sweden you
2 are moving towards natural regeneration through the use
3 of seed trees. Will you please explain why, further
4 explain why?

5 A. That means a lot of things, of
6 course, which go this way but most of it is we want
7 more, how you call it, diverse forestry, with a lot of
8 different kind of trees. We want that, that is -- we
9 think it's the best forestry.

10 We have a lot of experience behind us
11 about monoculture forestry and the problem that can be
12 with insects and other kinds of fungicides we must have
13 in it and such a thing too, and insecticides, and
14 that's a problem. We will not have it in the future I
15 hope so.

16 So we try to make more diverse forestry
17 in the future, and I think that's positive for both the
18 environmental situation in forestry and for the
19 forestry by themselves and the production of the
20 forestry.

21 MR. MARTEL: I want to back up, if I
22 could, because I want to go back to the type of
23 equipment you're using. Could you describe for me, and
24 we've heard at this hearing about the thinning --
25 machines used for thinning.

1 But could you just describe briefly for
2 me how it works, the size and so on, how effective it
3 is.

4 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, I try to. Well,
5 they are effective, of course, this harvester machines
6 in the thinning and we try to make them not so big as
7 the clearcutting machines, harvesting machines, we try
8 to make them little, not so heavy because the forestry,
9 if they are going in the forestry they must be smaller,
10 and they are, and we also use of course power saws in
11 there in the middle between two of the - how you call
12 it - the ways in the forestry, what do you call this?

13 MR. DUNK: Rows.

14 MR. JOHANSSON: Rows. Okay, thanks. So
15 in the middle between these two they have to go with a
16 chain saw and fan it out to the ways, okay, and there
17 the harvester machine comes on these, and they have an
18 arm and they grate the trees in the forestry and cut
19 them down and cut them off.

20 So let's a say a machine can do five, six
21 months work with a chain saw at least, so they are
22 effective. But we also are afraid that a lot of damage
23 on the forestry they left behind them in the future.
24 We are not sure about that it's the best method from a
25 union point of view, but it's fastest way to get back

1 money from the forestry for the company, of course.

2 You can reduce the cost very much, but
3 they are very expensive, so we have to drive them in
4 shifts and that's a negative thing for my people, shift
5 is not good for the health.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Johansson.
7 Such thinning -- such machines used for cleaning, I can
8 see in my mind how you can do that in plantations where
9 you have rows and you -- can you do that, can you use
10 it in a natural forest where you haven't had planting?

11 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, I think you can.

12 MADAM CHAIR: With natural regeneration.

13 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, I think we can. We
14 leave about, let's say, 3,000 planted plants behind the
15 machine, and if you go in in the natural forest,
16 replanted forestry you can leave about that also.
17 Okay, they don't be so straight every, but you can do
18 it. We have tried it and it's possible.

19 But you can't do it when the forestry has
20 grown too long because you can go in when it's one and
21 a half metre high, but not higher than that, about
22 that, then you must use the power saws.

23 MR. MARTEL: So this is primarily to work
24 where probably the trees are under 10 years old?

25 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes. About that, yes,

1 MR. MARTEL: Yes. So that you can get
2 in, because after that they're too big for the
3 equipment?

4 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, that's right.

5 MR. MARTEL: And then you mentioned
6 something about cleaning work but you didn't elaborate.
7 What do you mean by -- do you have equipment for
8 cleaning, or is that manual tending? Do you do most --
9 one is thinning and one is cleaning.

10 MR. JOHANSSON: Thinning --

11 MR. MARTEL: You're saying is one in the
12 same?

13 MR. JOHANSSON: No.

14 MR. MARTEL: No.

15 MR. JOHANSSON: Thinning and cleaning is
16 not the same.

17 MR. MARTEL: Okay.

18 MR. JOHANSSON: No. Cleaning is when the
19 forestry has gone, as we said, about 10 years old
20 maybe, then you can do the cleaning between these. I
21 hope I have the right word in English for it, I'm not
22 sure, but I hope to.

23 MR. MARTEL: No, but maybe it's my
24 mistake because I had written down that you had a
25 harvester for thinning, a machine for thinning.

1 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

2 MR. MARTEL: And then I wrote down, and
3 also do some cleaning work.

4 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

5 MR. MARTEL: And is that the same piece
6 of equipment that does both?

7 MR. JOHANSSON: Almost the same.

8 MR. MARTEL: Almost.

9 MR. JOHANSSON: You build -- you change
10 the machinery but you can use the same machine.
11 One-grip harvester, you can use it in the cleaning
12 process also if you change it a little. But you can
13 also find special machines for cleaning.

14 MR. MARTEL: Okay. And what's your
15 purpose for cleaning then? I mean, maybe it's just the
16 terminology, but I'm just trying to get at what
17 cleaning is. What do you consider cleaning over there,
18 Mr. Johansson, okay?

19 MR. JOHANSSON: That is when we go in
20 after the planting job is done, let's say months --
21 eight, 10 years after that we go in and pick out the
22 tree we want to grow out of there, then we cut down the
23 other things. That's cleaning, about 10 years ahead
24 from the planting work. That's what I mean with
25 cleaning.

1 MS. OMATSU: Q. And what do you mean by
2 thinning, Mr. Johansson?

3 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Thinning is when you
4 got going about 30, 40 years after the planting and cut
5 out, let's say, paper -- produce paper with it for the
6 papermill, pulp for the papermill.

7 MS. OMATSU: Q. In addition to cleaning
8 and thinning, do you also do pruning?

9 A. I don't know what pruning is. Oh no,
10 we are not pruning. Okay, no, we're not doing that in
11 Sweden.

12 Q. You do not prune?

13 A. No, no. We tried that but we had not
14 so good experience from these, so we don't do it any
15 more.

16 Q. Would you please tell us why?

17 A. Maybe because they prune at the wrong
18 time of the year, I don't know exactly, but there was a
19 lot of damage for these trees they pruned, so they
20 don't do it any more. We leave more trees so they grow
21 themselves and got better quality from --

22 Q. Do you use chemical herbicides?

23 A. Not in the forestry but a small part
24 of it in the nursery. We make a decision in our
25 Congress in 1982 that our union's policy is to work to

1 change the policy in the forest companies to not use
2 any pesticides in the forestry any more, chemical
3 pesticides. So now they don't use anything of the
4 herbicides in the forestry except for the nursery.

5 But we have used the pesticides in the
6 nursery too with about 75 per cent. Since 1985 we have
7 gotten a lot of courses for the people in the nursery
8 since then, together with the National Forestry Board,
9 our union and the National Forestry Board, and now I'm
10 sitting on a committee who try to reduce it more than
11 we have now.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Johansson.
13 In Ontario we have been told that one of our problems
14 with regeneration, whether it's planting or whether
15 it's natural regeneration, is that the seedlings face
16 competition, bushes and other things overtake them and
17 they have trouble growing.

18 And so what we have been doing in Ontario
19 is spraying herbicides to give the seedlings a head
20 start. Do you have competition problems in Sweden or
21 are your plantations of such a size that in fact the
22 competition just doesn't exist?

23 MR. JOHANSSON: We had these problems a
24 couple of years ago and the forest company said that we
25 must use herbicides in the forestry to make new grown

1 forestry from spruce and such trees, but now we use the
2 broad -- what do you call it.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Broad spectrum.

4 MR. JOHANSSON: No, broad leaf trees. We
5 make -- I don't know what you call it here, we call it
6 crown in Sweden. We have a couple of trees left after
7 the clearcutting in this area are broad leaf trees, and
8 also by other trees and then we make a new generation
9 under these and then you won't have so much of bushes
10 in the forestry that was negative for the new plants,
11 and then we cut it down when the plants are done
12 growing for about 10 years, then we can cut it down,
13 these broad leaf trees and other trees also.

14 So we have -- I think we have solved the
15 problem pretty good. And we also have problem with
16 insects in the forestry for the new plants, but we try
17 to solve that problem with technical protection of the
18 forest plants, some glass who can broke down by some
19 and such a thing. We have that around the plants so
20 the insects don't go to the plant and destroy them.

21 And we think - that committee I mentioned
22 for you just now - we work with these questions, and I
23 think give us two more years then we have succeed with
24 that too. I suppose that. We believe it from the
25 company too.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Are you saying, Mr.
2 Johansson, that you do something with the seedlings or
3 you put something around the tree?

4 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Well, how many trees do you
6 do this to?

7 MR. JOHANSSON: 2,500 a hectare. Small
8 plants when we plant them.

9 MADAM CHAIR: When you plant them?

10 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

11 MADAM CHAIR: But for mature stands --
12 you do the same work on mature stands, or just new
13 plantations?

14 MR. JOHANSSON: New plantations.

15 MADAM CHAIR: So you don't protect
16 standing timber?

17 MR. JOHANSSON: No, no, no. No, no, no,
18 we don't do that.

19 MR. MARTEL: You don't use any
20 insecticides, let's say -- I don't know what ours here
21 is -- we have problems with the spruce budworm and
22 there is a request in this hearing I guess to continue
23 to use it although the governments, three governments
24 in a row have essentially said you're not going to use
25 it. The Ministry still prepares the plan of attack

1 every year, but the governments have said no to the use
2 of insecticides to spray for budworm.

3 I don't know what your nemesis is over
4 there but you must have one, but you're not allowed to
5 use any type of pesticides to prevent, let's say,
6 defoliation in a mature stand.

7 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, we use pesticides in
8 the forestry. We use about 1.6 per cent of the total
9 pesticides we use in Sweden, but most of it we use in
10 the nursery and most of that is fungicides against, you
11 know what you use it, but insecticides we use very,
12 very little and almost all of it is in the nursery.

13 To protect, we spread it on the plants
14 before they leave the nursery to put out in the
15 forestry, but it is that part we will reduce and take
16 away with this kind of protection I mentioned for you
17 before that we work with in that committee I am sitting
18 in.

19 So I believe in, let's say, two, three
20 years more I think we can solve this problem with the
21 insects.

22 MS. OMATSU: Q. Would you just clarify
23 again what you mean by solve this problem, what the
24 problem is that you think you will have solved in two
25 or three years?

1 MR. JOHANSSON: A. The problem is that
2 the insects will destroy the plants, they will eat it,
3 the bark, they eat the bark on the new plants and
4 that's a problem.

5 And we have to protect the plants if we
6 want new forestry when we replant it and not have seed
7 trees in the nature way, because if we have seed trees
8 we have much, much more plants on the ground, then we
9 don't have these problem with insects.

10 Q. And why is that?

11 A. It's too much advance from the seed
12 trees, they don't take it, and we also believe that
13 they don't taste so good as the plants from a nursery.
14 They grow very fast and they taste very good, we
15 believe, because if you plant the new plants from a
16 nursery and you have one natural plant beside, so the
17 insect goes always to the new plant you have planted
18 from the nursery and there must be some reasons for
19 that.

20 MADAM CHAIR: The evidence before us, Mr.
21 Johannson, with respect to our forests in Ontario is
22 that we have a great deal of damage every year in the
23 forest from fires and from blowdown, as you described
24 with the standing spruce trees, as well as insect
25 damage, and do you have those same problems in Sweden.

1 For example, do the insects attack older trees?

2 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

3 MADAM CHAIR: And you simply -- you don't
4 protect those trees in any way?

5 MR. JOHANSSON: No, we don't. Yes, we
6 have almost the same, maybe not by the fire we don't
7 have so much problem, but by storms who lay down big
8 areas, there we have problems, but our silviculture law
9 says that we must take away the fallen down forestry as
10 soon as possible before the insects come in the spring.

11 The forest owner must take responsibility
12 for this logging process. So I don't know. Of course
13 we have problem from time to time, but we haven't used
14 any insecticides in the forestry for -- I think for 10
15 years now.

16 MS. OMATSU: Q. I would like to move on
17 to planning. Would you describe how the union is
18 involved in forest planning and administration and
19 regeneration?

20 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Well, we try from the
21 union to make agreements with the company who make it
22 possible for our members in the company to take part in
23 the planning process, and I must say it has been quite
24 easy to make these agreements with the company because
25 they also see that it's good for the company that the

1 forest workers has possibility to take part in the
2 planning.

3 Of course, they reduce the level of the
4 forest workers, they will reduce the forest workers
5 also because of the mechanization, but when you
6 delegate a lot of possibilities to the forest workers
7 to make their own decision in planning work and such a
8 thing, then you can reduce the level of the forest
9 workers also. So the company can reduce the costs for
10 these planning works, of course, and I hope we can make
11 it fair living what I can earn from this reduced.

12 Now, people -- so part of it come to our
13 members who will do the real planning job, but we try
14 to make agreements with the company and, as I said, it
15 has been quite easy because they see the possibilities
16 for the company also to make better environment
17 protection and less problems with, let's say, the
18 independent environmental organization in Sweden.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Ms. Omatus, I
20 don't want to interrupt your cross-examination, but I
21 think we're going to have to understand a little more
22 clearly which companies operate in Sweden or, rather,
23 how they do it.

24 We have your evidence that you've got
25 three kinds of ownership of forest lands, you have the

1 farmers as you call that group.

2 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Who own maybe 50 per cent
4 of forest lands.

5 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

6 MADAM CHAIR: And you have government
7 forest.

8 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Which are perhaps 25 per
10 cent.

11 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

12 MADAM CHAIR: And then presumably large
13 companies, forest companies who own 25 per cent of the
14 land.

15 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Now, are those three types
17 of forests managed the same way or do different laws
18 apply to forestry on these three types of forest lands?

19 In other words, in the government forests
20 do the same companies do the harvesting as they do in
21 the other types of forest lands?

22 MR. JOHANSSON: The state forestry have
23 their own organization, work organization and forest
24 organization, so they do almost the same job that the
25 company do but on the --

1 MADAM CHAIR: Public employees.

2 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, on the public land,
3 yes.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. And those people are
5 part of the forest workers union?

6 MR. JOHANSSON: Mm-hmm, yes.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Now, does the forest
8 workers union also cover the employees of the large
9 private companies?

10 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

11 MADAM CHAIR: And with respect to the
12 farmers' forest, which companies operate there, do the
13 same large companies --

14 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, sometimes the large
15 companies do the work, the job for these small
16 landowners, but also they also have their own corporate
17 organization for almost the same -- they almost have
18 the same work methods as the big companies have, so
19 they serve the small landowners with people and
20 machinery and such a thing and also their information
21 and such a thing.

22 MADAM CHAIR: And does your union cover
23 those people as well?

24 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, yes.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Where does the timber

1 that's produced for the industry come from out of these
2 forests; is 25 per cent of the timber from government
3 forests, 25 per cent from large companies, and 50 per
4 cent from the small landowners?

5 MR. JOHANSSON: I can't say you the exact
6 figures. Sorry, I can't give you that exact figures.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Do you take as much timber
8 out of government state forests as you do out of the
9 forest owned by large companies?

10 MR. JOHANSSON: That's a difficult
11 question to answer precisely. No, I'm sorry, I can't
12 give you the exact figures.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Go ahead, Ms.
14 Omatsu.

15 MS. OMATSU: Q. I would like to move to
16 the subject of training and education. Would you
17 please describe the training and education available to
18 forest workers and the union's involvement in this?

19 MR. JOHANSSON: A. In Sweden we have
20 basic education nine years for everybody the basis,
21 then we can say for forest workers and other working
22 groups and people they have possibility to make the
23 choice what kind of education they want. I suppose
24 that you can say it's a high school education.

25 And then we have gone from nothing for

1 forest worker until a school for two years, and since
2 1988 we have started to educate our forest worker in
3 three years, and from this autumn we will start in
4 every school for forest worker a three years'
5 education.

6 From my union, this is my responsibility,
7 the educational forest workers, so I sit in a group
8 where we discuss with the education department in
9 Sweden how these plans will look like, what kind of
10 education they need and such a thing, and after that in
11 the company we make agreements with the company from
12 the union side to give forest worker further education
13 when they work in the forestry because you always
14 change the job.

15 And in this we now are on the line to
16 change very much in the forestry. We have started in
17 some of the biggest company and we are on the line. I
18 think in five, 10 years for what we have changed it in
19 all the companies in Sweden. So the forest workers can
20 work, as I told you before, in groups where they have
21 rotation between the jobs.

22 One of the reasons for that is that we
23 have a lot of health problem with the machine drivers.
24 They have lot of injuries, problem in the neck and
25 shoulders, and we have a lot of people who must take

1 early pension, because there's a lot of money in the
2 society and we have to change that and make, as you
3 said, maybe kill three birds with one stone I hope. We
4 also can change the organization and have the forest
5 workers much more interesting work.

6 And we are very much involved in that.
7 I'm often asked of the company and discuss this with
8 the companies and with the members in company how to
9 change it, the best way. And, of course, to give them
10 education so they can do all these work, they can work
11 with different kind of machines and also the planning
12 work and such a thing. So they need a lot of the
13 further education.

14 Q. Can you tell us a little bit about
15 the content of the courses that are given to workers
16 once they have graduated from this high school course?

17 A. What kind of education?

18 Q. Kinds of courses, the contents,
19 subjects?

20 A. Yes. Of course in the further
21 training you mean?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. Okay. Of course there will be
24 education about driving harvester, forwarder and such
25 and such machines and, of course, in different

1 language, they need that to read instruction in many of
2 the books today, and in computer, of course, they have
3 it in the machine, they have it in the office so they
4 can -- they have to get to get fast information, so
5 they can change the situation in forestry very fast.

6 They also have education on environmental
7 protection. We started it in '83, '84 with this book
8 and we have produced a lot of materials from the union
9 and also from the Forestry National Board, and now the
10 company have produced also material by their own how
11 they want to protect the forestry.

12 And, of course, working environment
13 protection how to take care of that, and a lot of
14 questions they need, whatever they need to make the
15 decisions on the local level they are. The company
16 have started a process and we are often asked these
17 courses and making informed about how we look at it.

18 Q. To date how many of your 16,000
19 members have taken these courses?

20 A. These study circles we have started,
21 about, let's say, 8,000, half of our members, have read
22 these study circles and they still are reading and we
23 have new material from the National Forest Board which
24 one we use in these study circles, and we also educate
25 them by short courses, three, four days, up to a week

1 courses and the forest company by themselves also have
2 material about that.

3 Q. I wonder if you could please describe
4 to the Board the development of the vegetable-based
5 hydraulic and chain oil?

6 A. I try to make a joke because it's a
7 long history. A lot of my people have problem with the
8 health, the longer they working in the machine they are
9 often in contact with hydraulic oil and they met a lot
10 of problem for them.

11 I have spoken with a lot of my people who
12 can't work in the forestry any more because have a
13 problem with the hydraulic oil. Before that we had
14 problem with the chain saw, I mean, that the problem is
15 when they use mineral -- what do you call it,
16 mineral...

17 Q. Mineral.

18 A. Mineral oil, thanks. Mineral oil.
19 And now we take from my union and from myself I took
20 contact with one of the companies in Sweden called
21 Karlshamns AB, it's a group of companies and one of
22 their independent groups is called Binol AB.

23 I took contact with them in the beginning
24 of the 80s and started discussion with them if they can
25 change the chain saw oil and make a vegetable oil

1 instead of the mineral oil, and they tried and a few
2 years later we have started and they produce it and, of
3 course, they have a big problem on the way, but now we
4 use -- almost every forest worker use vegetable chain
5 saw oil.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, Mr. Johansson.

7 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Was the health concern a
9 skin problem?

10 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

11 MADAM CHAIR: All right, thank you.

12 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, it was. And after
13 that time I contact them again and asked them, can you
14 produce a vegetable hydraulic oil also, and they have
15 done that and we use it for about, I think, 50 per cent
16 of the machinery in the forestry in Sweden today use
17 vegetable oils in their hydraulic systems.

18 And we have seen a lot better situation
19 for the forest machine driver and also the repair
20 persons of the machinery. And when I started this
21 discussion of the vegetable oils I saw that we could
22 catch three, four birds with one stone even there
23 because it's better for the nature with the vegetable
24 oil that - I don't know the word, break down, it's the
25 wrong word, I know that - but the nature take care of

1 the vegetable oil for about 21 days, you can reduce the
2 problem with it. With 97 per cent of the oil is having
3 the nature take care of with the vegetable oil, and
4 that's quite a good part of it.

5 And if you work in an area with a lot of
6 lakes and if you have creeks and such a thing, it's
7 very important for us to not use the other oil because
8 if we have a breakdown in the system we have problem, a
9 lot of litres of our oil goes down to the ground.

10 When I speak with the oil company in
11 Sweden how much of used oil we got back they said
12 almost nothing, and I had spoke with my people who
13 drive the machine, I say, we don't change the oil, we
14 fill it up every day because we also have leak on the
15 system, and that's a problem.

16 So now we are going to use vegetable oil,
17 I hope in every machine in the forestry, and we also
18 make a decision in the - what do you call it - our
19 union association, what do you call it, the blue collar
20 unions, the head organization, we call it LO in
21 Swedish.

22 MADAM CHAIR: The confederation.

23 MR. JOHANSSON: Oh, confederation,
24 thanks. We have made a decision to go out to all our
25 unions with a proposal that they make agreements with

1 the oil company. Nobody wants oil in Sweden, but every
2 company who use machines who have hydraulic system, we
3 want them to use vegetable oils in it.

4 MS. OMATSU: Q. Where is the
5 vegetable-based hydraulic oil derived from, where do
6 you get it from?

7 MR. JOHANSSON: A. We got it from
8 Swedish farmers, they have rapeed --

9 MADAM CHAIR: Rapeseed.

10 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

11 MS. OMATSU: Q. Rapeseed?

12 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Yes, yes.

13 Q. Just in conclusion of my questions,
14 are you familiar with the situation of forestry and
15 silviculture in Ontario?

16 A. Unfortunately not.

17 Q. And the evidence that you have
18 presented to the Board is from your experience in your
19 country, Sweden?

20 A. Yes, yes.

21 MS. OMATSU: Yes, thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you Ms. Omatsu.

23 Mr. Johansson, the Board has a few other
24 questions for you before -- will there be
25 cross-examination, Ms. Blastorah?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: I will have a few
2 questions, Madam Chair, not very many. I don't know
3 whether --

4 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Seaborn?

5 MS. SEABORN: No questions, thank you.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. With respect to the
7 number of jobs that you have in forestry in Sweden,
8 have you been facing, as Ontario has, a reduced number
9 of jobs, are there fewer jobs in forestry now in Sweden
10 than there were 10 years ago?

11 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, we have lost a lot
12 of jobs in forestry.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Could you give the Board an
14 idea of approximately, not exact numbers.

15 MR. JOHANSSON: Let's say about 10,000.

16 MADAM CHAIR: So of the 16 or 17,000 jobs
17 you have now, you had --

18 MR. JOHANSSON: 26,000 10 years ago.

19 MADAM CHAIR: 26,000 jobs 10 years ago?

20 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, about that.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Now, what has the
22 Government of Sweden done with respect to those jobs
23 that have been lost? Have they been able to retrain
24 forest workers to do other work?

25 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes. They have done a

1 lot about that and in the future there was quite easy
2 to got other jobs, not in all the areas in Sweden.
3 Where the forest worker lives, in the northern of
4 Sweden, a lot of them, there is always a problem to get
5 a job in the small communities out there. Very, very
6 difficult.

7 But in the southern of Sweden - there is
8 more from the middle of Sweden and to the south, it
9 have been quite easy to get jobs, but now we also have
10 problem, we have a lot of members who are unemployed.
11 In our union it's about 14 per cent.

12 And in Sweden totally I can't say
13 exactly, maybe you have better figures than I, but
14 something between four and five per cent are unemployed
15 in Sweden right now.

16 MR. MARTEL: We're only 11.

17 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, I know that, but
18 it's a bad, bad situation in Sweden we think.

19 MADAM CHAIR: And did the union -- were
20 they involved in planning for this job reduction?

21 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, yes.

22 MADAM CHAIR: And the union accepted that
23 there had to be fewer jobs because of mechanization,
24 because of economic circumstances?

25 MR. JOHANSSON: It was not ever work on

1 the market. We are very, very -- we must export our
2 products and then we must cut down the cost. Swedish
3 unions has never said no to mechanization. If it's
4 because that we had to mechanize for develop better
5 jobs or to be -- when we be compared with other
6 countries we have must have costs at the same level, we
7 will accept it, but we will not accept mechanization
8 for the mechanization, but we don't think it is because
9 of the mechanization always, but in some areas we think
10 that the forest companies in Sweden not have paid their
11 responsibility.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Now, another issue that we
13 talk about a lot in Ontario when we talk about forestry
14 is the different uses of the forest. One use is to
15 provide timber for industry, and then there are many
16 other uses as well. In Sweden, do you have the same
17 debates about how to use the forest?

18 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

19 MADAM CHAIR: In other words, do you have
20 industrial forestry on all forests in Sweden?

21 MR. JOHANSSON: No.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Or how do you make
23 decisions about where you have industrial forestry and
24 where you have other uses?

25 MR. JOHANSSON: I don't know about

1 Ontario, the Province of Ontario, but I suppose that
2 you may have the same discussion with different
3 interests in the forestry here like we have in Sweden.

4 We have an old rule, or what you say,
5 that everybody can go out in the forestry in Sweden
6 wherever they want and that we think is very positive
7 because the people can see what the forestry do in the
8 forestry, and then if we do something wrong, okay, they
9 can put a finger on it and that's positive, I think.

10 But that also if the people can go out
11 they also are very interested in the forestry and
12 that's a positive thing, but they also will see the
13 forestry as it is always, no change at all, and that
14 can be a problem.

15 People said to me one of our landscape,
16 as we call it in Sweden, that I don't think that you
17 can find a square metre that nobody want to protect it
18 in this landscape and probably it is so.

19 So we have a big discussion in Sweden
20 also with, let's say, independent environment
21 organization and from my union we have a lot of
22 discussion, we have meeting with them and we agree with
23 them, most on what they said, but maybe in some small
24 areas we have different opinions about how we will use
25 the forestry.

1 MADAM CHAIR: In Sweden, is your
2 forestry, would you describe it as being multiple use
3 forestry or do you have areas where you do industrial
4 forestry versus areas where you don't do any logging?

5 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, we have about --
6 with the Forest Service forestry, the public forestry,
7 I suppose we have about eight per cent of our -- at
8 least eight per cent of our lands protected, so you
9 have areas, you have national parks in Sweden also that
10 we don't do any logging at all.

11 MR. MARTEL: But is your determination
12 though how you have the various users and meet their
13 needs, can you do that somewhat easier maybe than here
14 in the sense that you do a lot of intensive forestry;
15 don't you, with a lot of forestry, you cut everything
16 and you plant everything, and I think you've it's
17 created a problem, you've got monocultures now.

18 But we've had a suggestion at this
19 hearing for example, we can do very intensive forestry
20 in certain parts and then leave other parts where you
21 would might take some trees but not nearly as
22 intensive. But with the type of forestry you have,
23 with intensive, has that made it easier to make
24 decisions?

25 I think what my colleague is trying to

1 get at is, while you have intensive forestry in this
2 plot, over here you might take some trees but not
3 nearly as much as you might adjacent to it, or -- and
4 I'm not just talking about a little area, I'm talking
5 maybe large areas where you just don't do anything or
6 you do limited forestry.

7 I don't know if I'm getting my point
8 across clearly, but...

9 MR. JOHANSSON: No, I'm not sure I
10 understand you, but I try to explain. Of course we
11 have areas where we have very high intensity in the
12 forestry. I suppose you mean that.

13 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

14 MR. JOHANSSON: But even in this area we
15 mean that you have to take, let's say, natural care of
16 the forestry and what's in the forestry.

17 And we mean that our members can do, when
18 they come in this area even if you have a very, very
19 high intensity in this area, you can leave small areas
20 in these big areas without any logging and also leave
21 some part of it and will not -- of course, we have
22 areas where you don't do anything.

23 In the national park we don't do
24 anything, and we have other areas that we take special
25 care of some kind of -- part of it or anything or some

1 kind of - I don't know how to say it - something we
2 want to protect in these areas, we take special care in
3 these areas for these. I don't know if it was an
4 answer.

5 MR. MARTEL: Okay. But let me give you
6 an example, maybe that will make it easier.

7 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

8 MR. MARTEL: We've got forestry here and
9 nearby we have a tourist operator. Now, he doesn't
10 want a road into his area and he's not satisfied with a
11 buffer of 90 feet around the lake maybe or certain
12 parts or a protective skyline or anything like that,
13 and you've got conflicts that somehow have to be
14 decided.

15 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

16 MR. MARTEL: How do you reach a decision
17 on that. I mean, who gets what?

18 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, yes I understand.
19 We have these discussions in Sweden also about the
20 tourist man and forestry and other groups, of course,
21 who have interest.

22 In the north we have groups who works
23 with other kind of business as we call it. So we have
24 these discussions, but I don't know -- I think maybe
25 Sweden or the northern countries is unique.

1 We always sit in groups and discuss this
2 and try to make agreements about it. Of course, we
3 can't go against nature, but we try really hard. And
4 most of the discussion is in the northern of Sweden and
5 I think we make agreements in most of these area.

6 Of course, you can have conflicts in
7 smaller area, of course we can have it, and we have it,
8 but we have the National Forestry Board of forestry who
9 can go in and say: Now, you can't do this logging in
10 these areas because of this very good farming, and I
11 think it's good that they go in.

12 We have a lot of people in the National
13 Forestry Board who look after the forestry. So we try
14 the best we can to make all interests, not so they like
15 it but, okay, if everybody is at least little
16 disappointed that's better than that one is very
17 disappointed I suppose.

18 That's the union part of it. We always
19 make agreement with our forestry company, but we are
20 not satisfied none of us, okay.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Another question, Mr.
22 Johansson, and the Board appreciates that you're here
23 to speak on specifically the issue of the education of
24 forestry workers, but we haven't had anyone before us,
25 you're our first Swedish witness, so we're asking you

1 questions that we certainly understand that this might
2 not be your area of expertise.

3 With respect to roads in Sweden, are
4 there any large roadless areas in Sweden?

5 MR. JOHANSSON: What do you mean?

6 MADAM CHAIR: You need roads to do
7 forestry in Sweden?

8 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, yes. Yes, yes.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any large areas
10 of Sweden where you have no roads or are most of the
11 roads built and used--

12 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

13 MADAM CHAIR: --regularly for forestry?

14 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, we have not of
15 course in the north of Sweden some roads built you
16 don't use so much in the forestry, but most of the
17 roads are being used permanent so, and now we have
18 restriction to build new roads in the forestry, and we
19 try to take out our roads in the forestry without big
20 roads, because in some areas there can be problem with,
21 almost environmental problem, so we try to not build so
22 much roads anymore. I think we have enough with roads,
23 we don't have to build so many in the future. I hope
24 so. I hope you excuse my language.

25 MR. MARTEL: No, no, that's fine.

1 MADAM CHAIR: No, we can understand you
2 very well.

3 Ms. Blastorah, the Board is just
4 discussing whether we want to have a lunch break now
5 and come back to hear your questions, or how long do
6 you think you would be in your questioning?

7 MS. BLASTORAH: I don't think I would be
8 very long, Mrs. Koven, less than half an hour. And I
9 don't know -- I can't predict Ms. Omatsu's
10 re-examination, of course she can't since she hasn't
11 heard the cross-examination, but I am aware that she
12 has some pressing matters this afternoon and I think
13 would make it perhaps preferable if we could finish
14 before the lunch break.

15 If I could have five minutes even to go
16 through my questions, I think I can keep it to probably
17 15 minutes, depending on the answers of course, and
18 perhaps if we could just press through and finish
19 today, rather than have to come back after lunch.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Omatsu, do you have a
21 deadline this afternoon?

22 MS. OMATSU: I'm to be at another hearing
23 that will recommence at 2:30 and in my discussion with
24 Ms. Blastorah I had indicated that I hoped we would go
25 straight through and finish before the lunch break.

1 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Shall we take a
2 five-minute break then and we will come back and try to
3 complete - ten minutes.

4 Thank you.

5 ---Recess at 11:55 a.m.

6 ---On resuming at 12:10 p.m.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated.

8 Ms. Blastorah?

9 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you, Madam Chair.

10 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. BLASTORAH:

11 Q. Mr. Johansson, am I pronouncing your
12 name correctly, is it Johansson or Johansson?

13 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Johansson.

14 Q. Johansson. You answered some
15 questions for the Board in relation to thinning and
16 cleaning and I think you said that thinning is done
17 when the stand is about 30 or 40 years. Why do you do
18 that thinning?

19 A. We almost do it because we got bigger
20 trees from the rest of the trees we leave and the
21 quality also.

22 Q. So that wood is harvested for wood
23 production purposes?

24 A. Yes.

25 MADAM CHAIR: I believe Mr. Johansson

1 told us it was done for pulp, pulpwood.

2 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes, you got pulp out of
3 the --

4 MADAM CHAIR: The thinning.

5 MR. JOHANSSON: The thinning.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Q. And am I correct that
7 the thinnings form a fairly significant portion of
8 Sweden's wood supply?

9 MR. JOHANSSON: A. Yes.

10 Q. Thank you. Now, you talked about
11 insects which attack the small seedlings from the
12 nursery, and you also talked about a requirement in
13 Sweden to harvest, to salvage blown down wood within a
14 certain period after the blowdown.

15 Am I correct that the insects you're
16 talking about in both of those situations are bark
17 beetles?

18 A. I don't know what bark beetle is, but
19 I suppose it is. They eat the bark, you mean?

20 Q. Yes.

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. So that is not an insect which eats
23 the foliage of the tree?

24 A. You have those insects in Sweden too.

25 Q. But this particular insect is not a

1 defoliator?

2 A. No, not those old growth, the small
3 plants.

4 Q. I see. do you have major problems
5 with defoliating insects in Sweden's forest?

6 A. No, I don't think we have.

7 Q. Okay.

8 A. Not any more.

9 Q. Thank you. Now, in relation to
10 blowdown again, you talked about this requirement to
11 salvage areas of blowdown as a result of the danger of
12 insect pests. What would the size, what would be sort
13 of a large area of blowdown in Sweden?

14 A. That depends on the storm.

15 Q. Yes, I appreciate it's difficult and
16 I'm not asking you for an average, but what would be
17 considered a large blowdown in your experience?

18 A. No, I can't give you a figure. Say
19 1969 we have a big, big, big area of blowdown in
20 Sweden. In hectares, oh, I can't give you the exact
21 figures.

22 Q. Okay, fair enough.

23 A. Sorry.

24 Q. Now, you also spoke to some extent
25 about planning in Sweden and how forest plans are done

1 and where they're done. Is there a standard planning
2 process that applies to all types of forests in Sweden?

3 A. There have been, most of it has been
4 by standard, but we try to change that now so we can
5 got more diverse forestry in the future.

6 Q. I'm talking about the planning itself
7 though, just so we're clear. Is there a standard
8 process that's used so that all the plans that are done
9 are done the same and are the same in terms of how
10 they're done, not what they contain specifically.

11 A. I don't understand exactly what you
12 mean.

13 Q. Let me try and ask it another way.

14 A. Yes, thanks.

15 Q. Is there, without using the same
16 words, leaving aside the fact that there will be
17 different prescriptions, perhaps silvicultural
18 prescriptions depending on the forest that you're using
19 and those specifics of the prescription will vary from
20 place to place, is there a standard process that's used
21 to develop the plans so that you would have the same
22 components in each plan, the same information in each
23 plan.

24 A. Yes, yes.

25 Q. There is a standard process that

1 applies?

2 A. Yes, yes.

3 Q. And is there some requirement that
4 that process be followed?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And where would that requirement be
7 found?

8 A. National Forestry Board.

9 Q. Is there a manual or something like
10 that that describes how the plans are prepared?

11 A. Yes. You put it on the plans who
12 will deliver to the forestry so you can see what's in
13 it.

14 Q. So it's -- I'm not sure I'm
15 understanding your answer and I just want to make sure
16 we're talking about the same thing. So you're saying
17 there has to be a plan delivered to the National
18 Forestry Board; is that correct?

19 A. How they will, how do you call it.

20 Q. How the operations will be carried
21 out?

22 A. No, not exactly that, but how you
23 will make new forestry in this area, you must have a
24 plan. Was it that you meant?

25 Q. No, I'm talking about the operational

1 level plans, where you're going to cut, when you're
2 going to cut, how much you're going to cut, that kind
3 of thing. Would that be included in a plan?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And those are done using a standard
6 process?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. So that the same kinds of, for
9 instance, tables and sections would be included in each
10 plan?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And who sets the requirements for
13 those plans?

14 A. National Forestry Board.

15 Q. And this is what I was talking about,
16 whether there's a manual--

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. --that sets out what the requirements
19 are. There is a manual, and that's available from the
20 National Forestry Board?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Now, you talked about the union
23 negotiating involvement in developing plans with each
24 company separately, so that's done on a
25 company-by-company basis?

1 A. (Nodding affirmatively)

2 Q. And that's done between the union and
3 the company?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Is there any formal process for the
6 general public or other groups to be involved in
7 developing plans?

8 A. Yes. In most of these discussions
9 are also the independent environmental organizations
10 involved.

11 Q. I'm sorry, I didn't understand what
12 you said.

13 A. The independent environmental
14 organizations in Sweden are involved in these processes
15 as much as we can, and now the groups, and other groups
16 interest groups in forestry.

17 Q. And what is the process for them to
18 be involved?

19 A. In the discussion before you make the
20 final plan.

21 Q. Is it like a meeting?

22 A. Yes, yes.

23 Q. Or a series of meetings?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And is that a standard process that's

1 used everywhere?

2 A. More or less now.

3 Q. And is there a requirement for that,
4 or is it just something that's done?

5 A. Yes. You can see we have had a lot
6 of discussions between different interest groups in the
7 forestry, so the forest company now know that if they
8 don't take, what do you call it, the responsibility
9 they have to take in the forestry, then they got
10 regulations, more regulations about it. It is better
11 to make the discussion with these group and make
12 agreements, much better way.

13 Q. I see. thank you. Now, in relation
14 to seed trees, what species is that silvicultural
15 system used for? For which species do you do the seed
16 tree approach? I'm sorry, you said that seed trees--

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. --are used in Sweden?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And is that for a specific tree
21 species?

22 A. Yes, almost for, how do you call it.

23 MR. DUNK: A. Pine.

24 A. Pine.

25 Q. Pine.

1 A. Pine trees, yes, almost for that.

2 Q. And not for spruce generally?

3 A. Not generally for spruce, but some we
4 leave this way, we also leave in the forestry now.

5 Q. And which species would those be?

6 A. What kind of tree you mean?

7 Q. You mention that you leave some broad
8 leaf?

9 A. Broad leaf. Birch.

10 Q. Birch?

11 A. Yes, broad leaf birch.

12 Q. And if I understood you correctly you
13 said that some birch are left to create ground cover to
14 inhibit the bark beetles; is that correct?

15 A. (nodding affirmatively)

16 Q. Are the trees that are planted out
17 then as opposed to the seed methodology, are the
18 planted trees generally spruce?

19 A. As I said, in 45 per cent of our
20 forestry is spruce, but we now try to take more care of
21 what kind of tree we will have in these clearcutting
22 areas so we can have both spruce and pine and broad
23 leaf trees in area you have cleancut.

24 Q. But I'm specifically asking about the
25 ones that you plant. Would it normally be spruce that

1 you plant or are you also planting these other species?

2 A. That depends what ground you have.

3 Q. What other species would you plant?

4 A. We plant all these trees I mentioned
5 and in the south of Sweden we also plant other trees,
6 like Oak and such things.

7 Q. I see. And am I understanding you
8 that 45 per cent of the trees you plant would be
9 spruce?

10 A. No, not now, I suppose it's less than
11 that.

12 Q. Thank you. And one last question.
13 You mentioned that, or I guess Ms. Omatsu mentioned
14 that this is your first trip to Ontario and that you
15 aren't familiar with silviculture and forestry
16 practices in Ontario.

17 Am I correct then that you are also not
18 familiar with training available to forestry workers in
19 Ontario?

20 A. No, I am not.

21 Q. Okay, thank you.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are all my
23 questions, Madam Chair.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.

25 Just one question about the spruce

1 planting, I'm still confused about that. Spruce is the
2 most important tree for forestry in some parts of
3 Sweden?

4 MR. JOHANSSON: In some parts, yes.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Yes. And do you plant
6 spruce or do you let it regenerate naturally.

7 MR. JOHANSSON: Both, but --

8 MADAM CHAIR: In what proportions?

9 MR. JOHANSSON: In the past I suppose we
10 have planted most of it.

11 MADAM CHAIR: So most --

12 MR. JOHANSSON: Most of it is planted.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Most spruce is planted?

14 MR. JOHANSSON: Yes.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.

16 Ms. Omatsu.

17 MS. OMATSU: I have no re-direct, Madam
18 Chair.

19 By way of conclusion, rather than my
20 making a concluding statement, with the concurrence of
21 the Board, I would like Mr. Cecil Makowski on behalf of
22 the union to read into the record a concluding
23 statement which is the executive summary of witness
24 statement No. 3.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Makowski.

1 MR. MAKOWSKI: Madam Chair and Mr.
2 Martel, before I do that, I just want to take the
3 opportunity to express my appreciation for having had
4 the opportunity to have Mr. Johansson testify before
5 you. However, I do want to have it recorded in the
6 record that the CPU does not necessarily endorse
7 Sweden's model of forest management practices or the
8 support systems that they have for those practices
9 holus bolus, but we believe that some interesting
10 observations can be made from investigating the Swedish
11 experience, and we hope you have had a bit of the
12 opportunity to do that today.

13 By way of a summary, as Ms. Omatsu has
14 said, I'll be referring to our executive summary.

15 The purpose of our evidence has been to
16 put before the Environmental Assessment Board the
17 concerns and recommendations of the CPU and its 20,000
18 members who work in forest-based industries in this
19 province.

20 The witness statement and the 10
21 recommendations are based on the real life experiences
22 and knowledge of the CPU members, members that are
23 concerned about the forest environment despite our
24 rocky environment. The context and support for this
25 evidence have provided or have been provided in part by

1 the testimonies of Professor Thomas Dunk and Ian
2 Radforth and Swedish trade unionist Inge Johansson. In
3 addition, academic studies that corroborate our
4 evidence have been referred to.

5 The CPU recognizes that our members'
6 livelihoods and the vitality of their communities are
7 tied to the application of ecologically responsible
8 forestry and long-term sustainable development that it
9 is not geared simply towards the economic profit of our
10 employers.

11 Our objective in appearing before the
12 Board is fourfold; namely, to urge the panel to adopt
13 the principles I'm going to refer to.

14 The first being sustainable development.
15 Preserving diversity and respecting the precautionary
16 principle in face of our incomplete knowledge of the
17 natural processes governing forest ecosystems and
18 recognizing the serious potential implications of
19 climate change for the industry. In fact, the
20 precautionary principle forms part of the Ministry's
21 own Directions '90 Policy.

22 The second is rational decision-making
23 involving local people and their labour representatives
24 at each and every level where decisions are made that
25 affect their lives and putting long-term

1 socio-environmental considerations ahead of short-term
2 economic gains. As is the case in occupational health
3 and safety, we should rely to a large degree on the
4 expertise to those closest to the situation.

5 The third recommendation, or third point
6 I would like to make is ecologically responsible
7 forestry requiring research into the ecosystem
8 maintenance, limiting clearcuts, promoting natural
9 regeneration, and phasing out the use of herbicides.

10 The fourth is developing an informed and
11 participatory workforce requiring, the government,
12 industry and labour to train forest workers to become
13 environmental stewards of an important provincial
14 natural resource, instead of being simply reviewers and
15 processors of wood.

16 The proponent has acknowledged that it
17 cannot provide the Board with detailed information on
18 the actual effects of logging in the boreal forest,
19 only the potential effects. Given this uncertainty,
20 the people of Ontario are being asked to make a giant
21 leap of faith in treating our forests as plantations.

22 As trade unionists whose jobs and
23 communities and recreational activities depend on our
24 forests, we do not think we should be forced into
25 taking such a chance. If the experiment is

1 unsuccessful the forest companies will not be the big
2 losers. They have mills elsewhere and many are part of
3 larger corporate enterprises which are so diversified
4 that they are not dependent on any single source of
5 income. Paperworkers and our communities are likely to
6 be the big losers. Our jobs and the future of our
7 communities depend on a healthy forest and forest-based
8 industry.

9 Accordingly, although we are only
10 part-time intervenors in these proceeding, we unlike
11 the remote corporate shareholders are among the real
12 stakeholders in your deliberations. It's not too late
13 to begin to change directions and adopt a more cautious
14 approach.

15 Our message is one of a diversified
16 forest environment and the economy it supports. We
17 expect the Board to give serious consideration to our
18 recommendations and urge it to adopt our principles for
19 responsible forest management.

20 Thank you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

22 MS. OMATSU: Madam Chair, thank you very
23 much for the opportunity of allowing the Canadian
24 Paperworkers Union to present their evidence.

25 Just one small point that we would like

1 to make. The CPU would like to thank Board staff and,
2 in particular, Dan Pascoe for his assistance to us over
3 these many months. We appreciate the fact that you
4 have gone beyond the call of duty. Thank you very
5 much.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Omatsu, and
7 the Board very much appreciates the witnesses coming
8 before us and giving us your evidence.

9 And, Mr. Johannson, a special thank you
10 to you for coming from Sweden. We certainly appreciate
11 your participation at the hearing and we hope you enjoy
12 your stay in Toronto. Thank you very much.

13 We will adjourn now and we will return on
14 May the --

15 MR. PASCOE ..25th to hear from Ted
16 Mosquin.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. And we will
18 begin on the 25th at --

19 MR. PASCOE: 10:30.

20 MADAM CHAIR: 10:30 a.m. Thank you.

21 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 12:25 p.m.,
22 to be reconvened on May 25th, 1992, commencing at
10:30 a.m.

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